

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, May 26, 1992

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 26, 1992.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Ronald Christian, Office of the Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the seasons of Your good Earth remind us of the passage of time, the shortness of this life, the importance of this moment, the significance of our work, and the promise of a future.

We pray, O God, let our efforts this day be the plantings of a better tomorrow for those who follow us.

Let us all recognize in our own good deeds this day the growth that has come from someone else's sowing.

And may the truth which frees, the hope that never dies, the love which casts out fear, visit us and redeem us all from a spirit of selfish gain or from the vanity of pride in authorship. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. CLEMENT] if he would kindly come forward and lead the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLEMENT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5132. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance to meet urgent needs because of calamities such as those which occurred in Los Angeles and Chicago, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 5132) "An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance to meet urgent needs because of calamities such as those which occurred in Los Angeles and Chicago, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes" and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SASSER, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. KERREY, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GARN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. BOND, and Mr. GORTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1216. An act to provide for the adjustment of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act of certain nationals of the People's Republic of China unless conditions permit their return in safety to that foreign state;

S. 1731. An act to establish the policy of United States with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes;

S. 2245. An act to authorize funds for the implementation of the settlement agreement reached between the Pueblo de Cochiti and the United States Army Corps of Engineers under the authority of Public Law 100-202;

S. 2743. An act to deter and punish aggression against the newly independent countries of the defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to promote human rights within the newly constituted Republic of Yugoslavia;

S. 2780. An act to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to remove certain easement requirements under the conservation reserve program, and for other purposes;

S. 2783. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to medical devices and for other purposes;

S. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, paying tribute to the United States-Australian relationship, and reaffirming the importance of cooperation between the United States and Australia within the region; and

S. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the East Front parking lot of the Capitol for an exhibit by NASA during the period beginning on June 1, 1992 and ending June 5, 1992.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 22, 1992.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Friday, May 22, 1992 at 2:25 p.m.: That the Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 870; agreed to the House amendments to S. 2569; and agreed to the Conference Reports on H.R. 4990 and H. Con. Res. 287.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to Rule XLIX, as a result of the adoption by the House and the Senate of the conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 287, House Joint Resolution 494, increasing the statutory limit on the public debt, has been engrossed and is deemed to have passed the House on May 21, 1992.

THE FLIGHT OF THE HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for the past couple months, we have not heard much about the situation in Haiti.

The boat people stopped leaving. The professional activists moved on to other subjects. And the media turned to Ross Perot and the riots in Los Angeles.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

But those are not the only reasons we stopped hearing about the Haitian exodus. We stopped hearing about the Haitian exodus because the people we returned to Haiti were not being persecuted.

In short, the President's policy was right. Nobody wanted to waste time talking about a rational policy decision that was working well.

The President has made the right decision again on Haiti.

We cannot allow Haitians to get on boats to make an unsafe journey across the open seas when they do not qualify to enter the United States as refugees.

We no longer have the capability to process them in Guantanamo Bay, but we are accepting refugee petitions in Haiti. And any Haitian is free to apply.

Today's Washington Post said the flow of Haitians has already slowed.

It will be interesting to see and hear what the media has to say in a couple weeks when it is evident that President Bush was right once again with Haiti.

WOMEN'S SOCCER SHOULD BE AN OLYMPIC MEDAL SPORT

(Mr. MORAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past 50 years, we have witnessed tremendous improvements in women's equality, however a few areas still exist in which women are given unequal and unfair status. Sports competition is one such area.

I was pleased that on February 26 of this year the Washington Post ran an article about the U.S. women's national soccer team and an editorial on the new era Olympics, the latter pointing out that most of America's medals from Albertville were won by women. The athletes described in both these articles are fine role models for today's young people, both boys and girls. They also serve as tremendous examples of the great American competitive sports spirit.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. women's national soccer team is probably the best in the world. They won the first women's world soccer championship besting 64 other nations' women's soccer teams. Therefore, I was dismayed to learn from a report in the December 16 issue of Soccer America that Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Association, wrote to Juan Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, suggesting that women's soccer wait until the year 2000 to be made a gold medal sport since the schedule of events for 1996 in Atlanta had already been drafted.

The many thousands of soccer fans in my district and around the Nation are disappointed and frustrated that the rescheduling for women's soccer would

require such a delay. Considering that President Samaranch was able to incorporate so many new nations and sports into the 1992 games, a delay in gold medal status in women's soccer because a schedule of events has been drafted does not seem to be an adequate, let alone compelling, justification.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to recognize the popularity of women's soccer in their own districts and support my resolution proclaiming that women's soccer should be an Olympic medal sport in 1996.

OVERREGULATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take just a few minutes again to talk about what I think is one of the most difficult and perplexing problems that we have, and that is the question of overregulation. We seem to talk about it a great deal. Most of us agree we have a problem. Our constituents come to us constantly with the problem, and yet we seem not to do much.

I think there is great impact, and we have talked about the impact of overregulation. We spend a great deal of time, and properly so, talking here about the economy, what we might do to provide jobs, what we might do to stimulate small business. One of the things that keeps those from happening most often is overregulation.

Overregulation affects all industries, but particularly in my home State, and I have just come from there last night. In banking and energy, particularly in energy extraction, we find that there is really no interest in doing things and moving on into new jobs and new small businesses because of overregulation.

I have talked a little bit about the cost. The national cost is recognized to be about \$450 billion a year, the cost of regulation. That is more than the deficit. That is more than defense. That is more than interest on the national debt, \$450 billion per year.

We talk about that purely abstractly, because it is not coming out of our pocket directly. But some of it is, the cost to us as individuals. Federal receipts, taxes, Federal income averaged roughly \$10,000 per household in 1988. Regulatory costs, on the other hand, for households in this country for your family and mine are an additional \$4,500 per year. If this component, another 50 percent, was factored into Tax Freedom Day, which was May 8 this year, it would fall somewhere around July 15 before your family would be earning money for itself.

Some say this is not excessive. I say it is. A good portion of that money could go to pay for health costs that

your family has or to invest in a home or to invest in new jobs.

□ 1210

Is this regulation worth \$4,500 a year? I think really the issue is what is the role of Government? Certainly there is a role for Government. Certainly there is a role as a referee when we have a private sector, and that is proper.

The question is, What level of Government can do it best? I think most of us would adhere to the notion that the closer to the people, the better we can do.

If our effort is to eliminate all risk, we certainly can do this. Each time you give up all risk, you give up all opportunity as well.

We have a market system which provides us choices. The more we take those choices away, the more freedom is reduced.

It just seems to me that what we ought to seek, Mr. Speaker, is a balance, a balance between regulation and the opportunity for the private sector to work. We seem to be intimidated about doing something about it. We can do something about it. We can provide that each bill that we pass has some indication of what it would cost for regulation. We could have a private sector group that takes a look at regulation and its costs and reports to us.

In my own legislature in Wyoming when I was there, we had a legislative body that looked at agency regulations to see if they were done in the spirit and in keeping with the law. We can do something about it.

We seem to be intimidated by things like balanced budgets and seeking to balance them. We should not be intimidated about overregulation, Mr. Speaker. We can do something about it if we would address ourselves to that chore, and I suggest it is one that we ought to get on with.

IN HONOR OF JOAN ELLISON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joan Ellison, who is retiring this year after 36 years of teaching. Joan is an outstanding teacher who brings her love and experience into the classroom each morning to enrich the lives of the children at the Lorenzo Manor School.

As a first and second grade teacher, and now with her kindergarten classes, Joan is a role model for her colleagues. She works hard to give children a solid foundation as they begin the adventure of learning. At their early age, Joan's students are well prepared to begin reading, the gift that lasts a lifetime. Through experience, skill, and dedication, as well as a recognition of the important role of parents and families in the education process, Joan creates an environment in which every child in her classes feels important and loved.

We can have a little more faith in American education knowing that teachers like Joan have helped to build a better future for our children. She is dedicated to her work and will be missed by the teachers and students she has worked with over 36 years. Those friends will gather on Saturday, May 30, to share their appreciation. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Joan Ellison and wish her the best in retirement.

THE ASIA-PACIFIC AND THE UNITED STATES: ENTERING INTO THE PACIFIC CENTURY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order to the House the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my esteemed colleagues from Hawaii, the Honorable PATSY MINK, and the Honorable NEIL ABERCROMBIE, to commemorate the deep and rich legacy of Americans who have come from Asia and the Pacific Islands. Due to prior commitments in their districts, our distinguished colleague from Guam, the Honorable BEN BLAZ, and the respected delegation from California, the Honorable ROBERT MATSUI and the Honorable NORMAN MINETA, were not able to be present. Their thoughts and hearts are with us today, however, and I submit their statements for the RECORD.

This month, as many of you know, is a special month. President Bush has honored and recognized the contributions of our people by proclaiming May as Asia-Pacific American Heritage Month. The President's action is welcome, overdue, and only fitting, as our Nation prepares for the 21st century, the dawning of the Pacific century.

It has always bothered me that our Presidents visit Europe so often that they qualify for frequent flier status, yet they have rarely travelled to the Asia-Pacific region. I believe this has sent the wrong message to the countries of the Pacific, that our friends there continue to take a backseat to Europe and the Middle East when it comes to U.S. foreign policy.

It was thus noteworthy to see President Bush make his first trip abroad to our part of the world. As the President declared early after taking office—America, too, is a Pacific nation and we must renew our determination to strengthen ties and relationships with our allies and partners in the Pacific. Since then, the President and Vice President have attempted to make good on this commitment by coming to the Pacific on four separate occasions.

It is a beginning, yet, still, not enough attention is being paid by our Government to the Asia-Pacific region. The evolving events of the world make it imperative that this change.

In this decade and into the next century, the countries of the Pacific shall

play a more crucial role in the economic, political, strategic, and security needs of the United States and the world. As has been often-stated, the 21st century—the Pacific century—shall truly be an era marked with miraculous economic advancement by this the world's most dynamic and rapidly developing region.

As many of you know, I was born and raised in the Pacific and my love and interest lie in this part of the world. Although I do not claim to be an expert, my years of travel throughout the Pacific, followed by years of service as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, have given me a perspective which I would like to share with you.

The economy of the Asia-Pacific region today is staggering in size and breathtaking in growth.

Last year, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, our Nation did just shy of 325 billion dollars worth of total trade with the region—easily matching United States trade with Europe, and throwing in another \$135 billion in excess of our trade relationship with Europe.

Since 1981, United States trade with the Asia-Pacific region has expanded by 148 percent, and is expected to increase to \$400 billion by the end of this decade.

Almost two-thirds of the world's population resides in Asia and the Pacific, which perhaps accounts for the Pacific Basin's production of two-thirds of the world's gross national product.

Japan and America—key trading partners—alone, accounted for 40 percent of the world's GNP last year.

Also, in 1991, according to Commerce Department figures, the Asia-Pacific countries purchased close to \$125 billion worth of United States products. It is significant to note that American exports to the region have increased by 130 percent since 1981.

South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore—known in Asia as the "Four Tigers" for their astoundingly rapid economic growth, have been joined by a new wave of "Little Dragons," Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, as the economic miracle has spread in the Asia-Pacific region. All of these countries have vigorously expanding economies, some up to 11 percent annually, placing them among the fastest growing in the world.

These facts paint a picture that has many experts in international finance and economics predicting that the Asia-Pacific region will shortly replace the North Atlantic as the center of world trade. My feeling is that this has already occurred. Yes, my friends, the Pacific century has indeed begun.

And during this month for celebration, it is only fitting that we honor our fellow Americans of Asian-Pacific descent—both from the past and the

present—that have blessed and enriched our Nation. I submit that Asian-Pacific Americans have certainly been an asset to our country's development, and it is most appropriate that our President and Congress have proclaimed May as Asian-Pacific Heritage Month.

The people of the Pacific have contributed much to America's development in the sciences and medicine. For example, in 1899 a Japanese immigrant arrived on the shores of this Nation. After years of study and work, this man, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, isolated the syphilis germ, leading to a cure for this deadly, widespread disease. For decades, Dr. Makio Murayama conducted vital research in the United States that laid the groundwork for combating sickle cell anemia. In 1973, Dr. Leo Esaki, an Asian immigrant to our country, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his electron tunneling theories. And, in engineering, few have matched the several architectural masterpieces created by the genius of Chinese-American, I.M. Pei.

Major contributions to United States business and industry have also been made by Asian-Pacific Americans. Wang Laboratories, the innovative business enterprise in computer research and development, was founded in 1955 by Chinese-American, An Wang. This Nation's largest tungsten refinery was built in 1953 by industrialist K.C. Li and his company, the Wah Chang Corp. And, in 1964, an immigrant from Shanghai, China, Gerald Tsai, started from scratch an investment firm, the Manhattan Fund, which today has well over \$270 million in assets.

In the entertainment and sports fields, Chinese-American martial arts expert Bruce Lee entertained the movie audiences of this Nation, while destroying the stereotype of the passive, quiet Asian male. World-class conductor Seiji Ozawa has led the San Francisco Symphony through several brilliant performances over the years.

A native Hawaiian named Duke Kahanamoku shocked the world by winning the Olympic Gold Medal in swimming seven decades ago; followed by Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean-American who won the Olympic Gold Medal in high diving. Then there was Tommy Kono of Hawaii, also an Olympic Gold Medalist in weightlifting. And, yes, perhaps the greatest Olympic diver ever known to the world, a Samoan-American by the name of Greg Louganis—whose record in Gold Medals and national championships will be in the books for a long time. This year, Japanese-American Kristi Yamaguchi's enthralling Gold Medal ice-skating performance at the Winter Olympics continues the legacy of milestone achievements by Asian-Pacific Americans.

In professional sports, of course, we have Michael Chang blazing new paths

in tennis, Pacific Islanders Brian Williams and Michael Jones of World Rugby, and the tens of dozens of Asian-Pacific Americans who have made their mark as professional football players in the National Football League.

We also have an Asian-Pacific American who is making his mark on history, not in our country, but in Japan. Samoan-American Salevaa Atisanoe is a 578-pound Sumo wrestler in Japan who goes by the name of Konishiki. Salevaa, or Konishiki, incidentally, also happens to be a relative of mine.

Konishiki is the first foreigner in this centuries-old sport to reach the rarified air of Sumo's second-highest rank. More importantly, though, he is on the verge of attaining the exalted status of grand champion or yokozuna. No foreigner has ever been permitted to fill this position, as the Japanese associate the yokozuna with the essence of Shinto's guardian spirits. The ascendancy to grand champion status goes to the heart of the Japanese religion and culture.

Although Konishiki has defeated the only existing yokozuna and has an excellent tournament record, a controversy has erupted as to whether he has the necessary character to become a grand champion. By merit and skill, it is uncontested that Konishiki qualifies as a yokozuna. Many commentators speculate it is because he is not Japanese that he is being denied promotion. For the benefit of my cousin and relations between the United States and Japan, I hope that this situation does not escalate into a burning issue of racism.

In honoring Asian-Pacific Americans that have served to enrich our country, I would be remiss, as a Vietnam veteran, if I did not honor the memory of the Asian-Pacific Americans who served in the United States Army's 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry Combat Group. History speaks for itself in documenting that none have shed their blood more valiantly for America than the Japanese-Americans that served in these units while fighting enemy forces in Europe during World War II.

The records of the 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry are without equal. These Asian-Pacific American units suffered an unprecedented casualty rate, and received over 18,000 individual decorations, many posthumous, for valor in battle. With so much blood spilled warranting the high number of medals given, it is disturbing and unusual that only 1 Medal of Honor, 24 Distinguished Service Crosses, and 60 Silver Stars were awarded. The great number of Asian-Pacific American lives lost decreed that more of these ultimate symbols of sacrifice should have been awarded. Even so, the 442d combat group emerged as the most decorated combat unit of its size in the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege that I share with my colleagues a little bit of information concerning the famous 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry. It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that the 100th Battalion is the only battalion in the U. S. Army that has its own shoulder patch. This is a mark of distinction that no other unit of its size can claim, and was awarded because of the courageous feats and accomplishments of the Japanese-American soldiers who fought for our Nation against our enemies in Europe during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, in further recognition of these two famous units, the 100th Battalion and the 442d Infantry Combat Group have now been incorporated as a U.S. Army Reserve unit operating out of Fort Derussy, Honolulu, HI, under the command of Lt. Col. Michael Wong.

I am especially proud that Company B and Company C of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry are both assigned as Ready Reserve units in my district. It is with great pride, Mr. Speaker, that I report that the former U.S. Army commander of all Army Reserve units, Maj. Gen. William Ward, at a national military veterans convention last year, stated that this U.S. Army Reserve Infantry unit in American Samoa, as part of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry, was the best infantry Reserve unit in the United States.

And I want to pay a special tribute to the officers and enlisted men of Hawaii's U.S. Army Reserve organization for their outstanding leadership and confidence in the ability of our Samoan men and women in the U.S. Army Reserve to promote and maintain the highest standards and traditions of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry.

Mr. Speaker, I want to especially commend the following gentlemen: former Maj. Gen. Walter Tagawa of Honolulu for his leadership and initiative to organize a Reserve unit for the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry in American Samoa; former command Sgt. Maj. Thomas Miyashiro for his tremendous faith and confidence in the Samoan soldier to perform well under combat conditions and to maintain the fine traditions of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry; and, former Brig. Gen. Edward Hirata and Maj. Gen. Paul Lister of the U.S. Army IX Corps Headquarters, Honolulu, for their outstanding contributions which have sustained the presence of our Reserve units in Samoa.

I also want to commend Col. Robert Fishman, Chief of Staff, IX Corps Headquarters, and Maj. Mapu Jamias, G-3, IX Corps Headquarters, for their concern, service, and assistance provided during the past 10 years for the Reserve unit in American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize and thank the following individuals for

their contributions and keen interest in promoting and enhancing the status of our Reserve unit in Samoa—Brig. Gen. Calvin Lau, Commanding General of IX Corps Headquarters, Fort Derussy, Honolulu, retired Lt. Col. Herbert Oyama, Col. Shogiro "Sho" Arakawa, Col. Walter Ozawa, Lt. Col. Robert Lee, Mr. S. Gibbs, Mrs. Sarah Kiaaina, Maj. Ernest Logoleo, Capt. Kyle Keomalua, Capt. Cedric Wingate, 1st Lt. Peleti Mauga, and 1st Lt. Tauapa'I Laupola.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the contributions of one of our finest noncommissioned officers, whose untimely death caught all of us by surprise a few months ago—Company B 1st Sgt. Nation Tilo. He was loved and revered by all of his peers for his leadership and devotion to his family and fellow soldiers. Our hearts go out to his wife and parents, High Chief Tilo Eliga and wife, Mulimuli, all of whom are from the village of Aua.

I am also proud to say that we can count the Honorable DANIEL K. INOUE, a recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, and the late highly respected Senator Spark Matsunaga, both from Hawaii, as Members from Congress that distinguished themselves in battle as soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry.

These Japanese-Americans paid their dues in blood to protect our Nation from its enemies. It is a shameful black mark on the history of our country that when the patriotic survivors of the 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry returned to the United States, many were reunited with families that were locked up behind barbed wire fences, living in concentration camps. You might be interested to know, my colleagues on the Hill, Congressmen ROBERT MATSUI and NORMAN MINETA, were children of the concentration camps.

The wholesale and arbitrary abolishment of the constitutional rights of these brave Americans will forever serve as a reminder and testament that this must never be allowed to occur again. It was outright racism and bigotry in its ugliest form. I pray that this will never happen again in America.

Which brings me to the increasingly volatile and complicated subject of our country's state of relations with the nation of Japan.

With Japan leading the way amongst democratic countries of the Asia-Pacific region—being the world's greatest creditor nation, the world's largest donor of foreign aid, and America's strongest financial partner and ally in the defense of our strategically important sea lanes of the Pacific Basin—I am concerned with the hostility mounting in the United States against our longtime friend and ally.

Many have said that with the recent collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, Americans just

have to find someone or something to worry about. Numerous polls verify that Japan is the new public enemy No. 1.

The myth of the voracious, Japanese economic machine that plays by unfair rules, consumes anything in its path and gives nothing back in return, has been set upon by certain politicians needing a quick public relations fix, corporate America facing sagging sales, and workers running out of unemployment checks. Jumping on the Japan-bashing wagon is fashionable and easy, and a good way to absolve responsibility for the state of our Nation's ills. Unfortunately, it does little to improve our situation but sets loose a Pandora's box of hysteria, nonsense, and outright bigotry, compounding the already difficult period of development our country faces.

When you look at the facts—the statistics of our own Department of Commerce—Japan is actually one of America's best customers, buying over \$48 billion of United States goods in 1991. The Japanese buy more United States goods than any nation in the world, except for our neighbor, Canada. Since 1987, Japan has increased imports from our country by 70 percent, and in the same period reduced its trade surplus with the United States by 30 percent.

Taking a longer look back over the last decade, Commerce Department figures reveal that United States exports to Japan rose by 117 percent, which is more rapid growth than our exports to the rest of the world over the past 10 years.

It is significant to note, also, that the latest figures on Japanese investment in the United States show that \$130 billion was added to our economy in 1990. The Department of Commerce estimates for 1990 that Japanese investment produced 897,000 jobs for America's labor force. I would be interested to know how many Americans lost their jobs that year as a result of U.S. corporations and companies deciding, for cheaper labor costs, to set up factories and operations in foreign countries.

Rather than mindlessly point the finger of blame at Japan, perhaps we in this country should look inward for the cause of America's economic malaise. Many experts in the field suggest that Americans must address fundamental problems with our society that lead to problems with the economy. In short, we must put our house in order.

The first job is to rigorously renovate our educational system, from kindergarten on up. America's present system is not producing enough skilled workers, managers, and leaders that can compete effectively in the international marketplace.

We must also concentrate on producing engineers and specialists in math and the sciences, vocations that produce actual products and tech-

nology. Too many of our brightest minds are diverted to professions that deal with nonproductive paper shuffling for profit. As an attorney, I know a little about this.

The second major task is to rid the public and private sectors of the tremendous debt incurred in the 1980's. In the span of one decade, the United States went from the world's greatest creditor nation to one of its worst debtors. The American people, on the Federal, State, local, and personal levels, must resolve to rid ourselves of this heavy anchor, and start saving. Only then can we hope to compete freely and unburdened, with sufficient capital, as a creditor nation.

Returning to the phenomenon of Japan-bashing, this mindless behavior has precipitated all over the United States increasingly ugly and sometimes violent action against Americans—our Americans of Asian-Pacific descent. Distinction as to ethnicity, let alone nationality, seems not to be evident. Asian features alone have provoked attacks and beatings against Japanese-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Thai-Americans, and Korean-Americans, where the assailants thought the victims were Japanese nationals.

As the U.S. economy has remained stagnant, documented incidents of racist graffiti, name calling, verbal threats, fire bombings, and physical assaults have spread like wildfire from California to Colorado to Michigan to North Carolina and to New York. The pattern of Asian-American killings, such as Jim Loo's beating death last year in Raleigh, Vincent Chin's clubbing murder in Detroit in 1982, the machinegun massacre of five Indochinese kids in 1989 at Stockton, and the unexplained murder of a Japanese businessman in Ventura County a few months ago, underscore that these are not isolated incidents.

Taken as a whole, this is clearly a crisis of national dimension brewing for our Asian-Pacific American communities. Even survivors of the Japanese-American concentration camps and World War II hysteria have commented—it is happening all over again.

So, how do we stop the wholesale destruction of our birthrights as U.S. citizens that occurred in the 1940's from becoming the same nightmare for us today?

I believe Stewart Kwoh of the Asian-Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California has some good ideas.

He recommends that we not remain complacent about Japan-bashing but that we should take a very active stance. Our Asian-Pacific communities must come together for protection, and not remain isolated, fragmented, and thus vulnerable.

Our communities must also aggressively articulate a position against

scapegoating, and monitor and hold responsible those elements that make inflammatory anti-Asian statements.

Furthermore, the Asian-Pacific communities must reach out and establish ties with other ethnic groups. With the shocking experience of the burning of Koreatown during the Los Angeles riots fresh in our minds, it is clear that we must work harder to further understanding, compassion, and mutual respect between people of the Asia-Pacific and all other races. Another lesson to be learned from the Los Angeles riots is that during hard economic times, all people of color and low income are in the same predicament. Let us learn not to feed on each other. As Rodney King said, "Can we get along?"

We must also learn to trust and work with law enforcement authorities. Even in the wake of the King beating and legal travesty, and the recent manslaughter mistrial of a Compton, CA, police officer who shot down in cold blood two unarmed Samoan-Americans, shooting them 19 times with 13 bullets in their backs—the vast majority of our men and women in blue are good, honest people, professionals that ensure the peace and stability of our communities. We must use this resource to protect us by religiously and quickly reporting all incidents of hate crime.

Finally, our Asia-Pacific communities must be prepared to network with other associations in the Nation to provide a unified response to combatting racial violence and hostility against anyone, regardless of race, color, or creed.

In concluding, let me say that although Mr. Kwoh's points for protection of our communities are well-taken, I believe that the repulsive Japan-bashing America has witnessed is a temporary affliction.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation has the strength of character, the resilience of ingenuity, and the depth of resources necessary to resolve any problem before her, including our present economic woes. When you see young, upstart entrepreneurs like Bill Gates create a computer software giant like Microsoft—which, incidentally, is worth more on the market than Honda and Sony combined—you know that the United States has the right stuff. So do Motorola, Intel, Merck, Emerson Electric, IBM, Corning, and many other U.S. companies that are thriving in the international marketplace. America has done it before and we will do it again.

Meanwhile, recent events have shown the world that Japan is, as the Wall Street Journal put it, not the invincible economic terminator of our imaginings. In the past several weeks, Japan's stock market has crashed by 50 percent from its peak 2 years ago, and her real estate values in financial centers like Tokyo and Osaka have plum-

meted drastically. With this unprecedented economic instability, a tremendous amount of Japan's wealth—tens of billions of dollars—has amazingly vanished overnight, and she may be facing for the first time—a recession.

With the dismantling of the Evil Empire, the birth of numerous new democracies from Communist ruins, a victory over a dictator in the gulf war, and a vibrant stock market that portends a strong economic recovery, indeed, the United States is still strong, and remains the most powerful country on the face of this planet.

Against this backdrop, our fellow American citizens of Asian-Pacific descent can take pride, especially this month, for being Americans.

As our Nation enters into the Pacific century, Asian-Pacific Americans can hold their heads high, knowing the contributions of our people have ensured America is, despite her problems, the greatest democracy in the world.

□ 1230

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I join my colleagues in recognition of Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. As an Asian-American I am proud of the rich and unique heritage that has served to enhance the strength of this Nation.

Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month is a time to recognize the achievements of Asians and Pacific islanders, and to reflect upon the culture, traditions and values that have been the foundation of our success. Americans of Asian and Pacific island ancestry have gained national and international prominence in the fields of science, business, and the arts, leaving a distinctive mark in virtually every aspect of American life.

But it is also a time to reaffirm that we do not endanger America, or the American way of life. We are part of it. Abroad and here at home we are often seen as threats to jobs, threats to higher education, threats to job security, and threats to American technological superiority. But to view us this way is painfully misguided.

The recent riots all over this country are a testament to the fact that too many people see the Asian community as a problem, and not a strength. And that people believe that when we move forward we do so at the expense of others in our society. But nothing could be further from the truth. Like other minority groups, Asians are victims of racism and misunderstanding, and we have severe problems stemming solely from our appearance.

As America continues to confront its troubled legacy of racial disharmony it is imperative that all minority groups recognize that nothing is gained if we

single each other out as scapegoats. This is a time when we must pull together and benefit from each others strengths.

It is important for Asians and Pacific islanders that we are accepted as no less American than any other group in this society. If one of us makes it to the top, why should it be seen as a threat to others? Certainly, when a white person makes it, nobody regards it as a threat. It must be no different when the success is achieved by Asian-Americans.

Let us recognize the successes of the Asians and Pacific islanders in the past and look forward to even greater achievements from these Americans as they contribute to the improvement of our Nation, and our world community.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues in the House to join me in honoring the remarkable and inspiring efforts that have made the Asian-Pacific island legacy a proud one.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Hawaii is widely known for its aloha spirit. The warm and gracious hospitality of our people has left an indelible mark on those who have touched our islands' shores. In our State of aloha, people of all races, creed, and religion live in harmony. There is more than a sense of tolerance for differences in our State, there is pride in our diversity.

Throughout our islands' rich history, we know that the Hawaiians opened their arms to welcome those of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino ancestries. These first groups were later joined by Koreans, Vietnamese, Laotians, Micronesians, and many other groups from different parts of the globe. As a representative of this diverse State—the 50th State in a nation of immigrants—I am proud to recognize Asian-Pacific Heritage Month.

Asians and Pacific islanders are the fastest growing group in the United States and play an increasingly influential role in American life. Like other immigrant groups before them, Asians and Pacific islanders have continued the proud American tradition of furthering the greatness of this country. They have contributed much in the areas of education, business, and government. Out doubt, they too have strengthened the fabric of our society.

Mr. Speaker, as we recognize Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, let us also turn our attention to the alarming acts of violence aimed at the 7.3 million Asian-Americans in the United States. Let us not close our eyes and ears to the report of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, which found that Asian-Americans "face widespread discrimination in the workplace and are often victims of racially motivated harassment and violence."

As our country faces these times of recession, it seems that there are those who have found Asian-Americans to be a convenient target for their frustrations. Scapegoats for these troubled times.

The first wave of attacks included the 1982 brutal death of Chinese-American Vincent

Chin in Detroit by two laid-off autoworkers who were reported to have made obscene remarks about Asians and Japanese cars. Today, nationally syndicated columnist Clarence Page notes that attacks against Asian-Americans are less random and include specific targets like community centers, senior citizen facilities, and private homes.

Mr. Speaker, this ugliness shakes the very foundation our country was built on. This great Nation was founded on the principles of justice, equality, freedom, respect.

As Members of Congress in these United States, we must take a strong stand against bigotry and discrimination. Let us not forget how our country, only 50 years ago, slipped into a moment of darkness when we interned our fellow Americans because of their Japanese ancestry and our suspicion of their loyalty to a nation they have never visited.

Mr. Speaker, America was built by immigrants. Immigrants from the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. The fabric of American society burst with a rainbow of vibrant hues. A strike against one group is a strike against us all. We cripple ourselves by tolerating any act of violence against any group. As Abraham Lincoln once said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

As we recognize Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, let us be reminded that Asians and Pacific islanders have joined other Americans in making America a great nation. A nation where people of all races can live with dignity and respect.

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month refocuses the attention of the Nation on the many contributions to the common good made by those of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry.

No country is more sensitive to the contributions of its minorities than the United States. This is as it should be for we are a nation of minorities. Yet, the sensitivity did not come about by accident. Rather, it is the result of hard work by many individuals and organizations which bring about such observances as the Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month.

As a native of Guam, I know that in a nation of such diverse ethnic origins, these times of recognition are important to remind us of where we came from and to give us a period of reflection on where we're going.

I salute the people of my part of the world—Asia and the Pacific Islands—who now call the United States their home, and I congratulate you on your many fine contributions to our great Nation.

At the same time, I wish to remind all Americans that the building blocks of our greatness are our mosaic of many cultures and many ethnic origins.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA, for organizing this time on the floor of the House of Representatives to recognize the achievements and future of Asian-Pacific Americans. I am pleased to be able to offer my reflections and high hopes on this occasion.

Asian-Pacific Americans have a rich and diverse history that we can look back on with pride. We all owe a great deal to the first generation that struggled to make a life for themselves and their families here. As a relatively

recent group of newcomers to this country, we have the blessing of being closer in touch with our roots. Not only can we celebrate our customs and traditions, we can count the generations of our families going back centuries, and also remember the stories of our families' struggles.

We are all descendants of pioneers who sacrificed a great deal to provide an opportunity for us to succeed in our schooling and careers. But we must also realize that the mentality that led that generation to survive in America is keeping second, third, and fourth generation Asian-Americans from reaching their full potential. Our parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents had a survivalist mentality: they wanted to succeed but didn't want to rock the boat. They didn't want to make a difference or reform society. And maybe they couldn't. But we can. Each and every one of us have a responsibility to provide leadership for the community.

I exhort Asian-Pacific Americans across this great land to look beyond ourselves and see what we can contribute to this country. We must overcome the survivalist mentality and be less conservative in taking on challenges. Clearly, we are up against many obstacles: language barriers, stereotypes, and anti-Asian bigotry. But foremost, Asian-Americans must overcome their apathy in their community and in politics. We cannot sit back and wait for others to come to our aid and assist us. It will require that each of us invest some time and energy to take care of others around us.

I applaud our accomplishments in many diverse fields. Schoolteachers, athletes, scientists, actors and actresses, medicine, police officers, and the small business owners have demonstrated to the world that we can be leaders in any field. We must continue to strive for excellence: to make ourselves, and our community, be the best. Let their be no doubt that this in turn will help make our country strong. Asian-Pacific Americans have an indomitable spirit to work and build, our future promises to be as rich and accomplished as our past.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] for organizing this special order today.

And I think all Americans of Asian and Pacific Islands ancestry owe a debt of gratitude to our friend from New York, Congressman FRANK HORTON.

The gentleman from New York has taken the lead, first with legislation establishing Heritage Week, and now with the ongoing observation of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

We should make no mistake about it. This annual celebration is important.

A recent report by the United States Commission on Civil Rights found, as we all know, that Asian Pacific Americans are frequently the victims of discrimination, and all too often victims of violence, because of our heritage.

There are many contributing factors to this problem, but the Commission identified one that underlies every other problem we face: ignorance.

To many Americans, an Asian face still means "foreigner."

I remember several years ago when I gave a speech at the opening of a United States-Japan trade center in California.

After the ceremony, one of the U.S. trade officials who was attending came up to me.

He said, "Gee, Congressman. Your English is excellent. What part of Japan are you from?"

I don't know whether he thought he heard an accent, or simply saw a face that fit his definition of "foreigner."

I still don't know. But I do know this: there is no such thing as a foreign face in America.

This is a fairly benign example, but that lack of understanding has had devastating consequences both for Asian Pacific Americans, our Nation, and our Constitution.

That was brought home to me by my experience, and those of 120,000 other Americans of Japanese ancestry, during World War II.

When the Empire of Japan launched an unprovoked surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, our Government decided that Americans of Japanese ancestry were a categorical threat to the United States.

No matter that these threats were unproven, or that we were either American citizens or permanent resident aliens. The search for scapegoats was on, and we were all tarred with the same indiscriminate brush of racial hatred and fear.

America quickly saw little value in distinguishing between the attackers that Sunday morning and loyal Japanese-Americans who were every bit as much the target of that dawn air raid in Hawaii.

Within months, Japanese-American communities along the West Coast began disappearing one by one: removed into stark, barren camps scattered throughout some of the most inhospitable regions of the United States.

In all, more than 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry had their most basic constitutional and human rights stripped away.

Despite this treatment, Japanese-Americans served this country well in the war effort.

The all-Nisei 442d Regimental Combat Team and its 100th Battalion were volunteers from the camps, enlistees fighting Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy while their families remained behind barbed wire. These men became the most decorated Army fighting force in American military history.

In the Pacific, a top-secret war was fought by Japanese-Americans in the Military Intelligence Service—a story that went untold for decades.

But it was they, these volunteers, who cracked code after code—saving countless American lives.

The stories of these dedicated Japanese-Americans volunteers were living proof that the brand of disloyalty was undeserved. Educating our colleagues here in the Congress, and educating the American people about their contributions was central to the successful effort to win redress for the injustice of the internment.

When the Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, we reaffirmed our commitment to the principles of our great Constitution. We finally acknowledged that Americans are not defined by the color of their skins, or the shape of their eyes. They are defined by a commitment to the ideals of justice and

equality that are the true measure of what it means to be an American.

Today, Asian Pacific-Americans are one of the fastest growing populations in this country. Our contributions in the sciences, in business, in medicine, the arts, and in Government are helping to move this Nation into the 21st century.

But we know that the forces that brought about the oriental exclusion laws of the 19th century, and that brought about the internment in the 20th, will follow us into the 21st unless people of conscience continue to bear witness and to fight injustice.

As we learned in the 10-year fight for redress, the most powerful weapon we have is education. The annual observance of Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month is a central part of that effort.

By educating our fellow Americans about our experiences in this country, and about the experiences that brought us or our ancestors to these shores, we are building the ties that will continue to bind us together as a community.

Many people refer to this country as a melting pot, where cultures and histories are somehow blended into a homogenous whole.

I reject that analogy. To me this country has always been, and should continue to be, a tapestry. It is a tapestry woven of diverse threads of different colors and different textures. Each of those threads alone is easily broken. But when they are woven together, those individual threads become a thing of beauty and their diversity becomes our greatest strength.

The recent events in Los Angeles were unmistakable examples of the danger we face should we fail to build those ties.

When we allow ignorance to stand unchallenged, it will lead inevitably to suspicion and fear. As each of us knows, it is but a small step from there to discrimination, anger and violence.

Observances like Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month provide us with an opportunity to fight that cycle of ignorance and anger. By proudly declaring who we are, and by educating our fellow Americans about our history and our accomplishments, we are working to strengthen the American tapestry.

Once again, I would like to thank my good friends, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA for arranging today's special order, and Mr. HORTON for his continued leadership and dedication to Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

□ 1240

LEGISLATION TO ENSURE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR ABOVEGROUND OIL TANKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLEMENT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, across this country hundreds of aboveground storage tanks are leaking. Because of a loophole in the law, operators of these tanks, unlike operators of underground storage tanks, are not even required to install the most basic mechanisms to prevent a leak or detect a leak once it has begun. The Environmental Protection Agency recently estimated that it will cost taxpayers and industry \$35 billion nationwide to clean up leaky tanks. Unfortunately, without requirements for basic prevention and detected systems, the problem will only get worse.

In Fairfax, VA, residents of a once beautiful, serene community have seen their neighborhood turn into an environmental nightmare overnight because of leaking oil tanks. A tank farm, located nearly 1,000 acres across the woods from the community, may have been leaking for as long as 20 years. Recent estimates indicate that 350,000 gallons of oil have spread through underground water systems, contaminating the water, endangering public health, and causing the property values of nearby communities to plummet.

To make matters worse, hazardous levels of oil vapors have been detected in the basements of nearby residences forcing two families to abandon homes where they have lived for over 25 years. Still, this oil leak is only the beginning of the nightmare for nearby residents. Many more expected to leave because of health and safety hazards. The irony is that the tank farm is still operating today, despite demands from citizens and local leaders that it be shut down, because there are no clear cut laws mandating that such tank farms be closed and the area be cleaned up.

The leak in Fairfax is only one example of this nationwide dilemma. In Senator TOM DASHLE's home State of South Dakota, a leaking tank farm in Sioux Falls contaminated soil and water and resulted in the condemnation of a residence and grade school. Now, more than 5 years after the leaks were discovered, the Federal Department of Health and Human Services issued a report stating that the area is still a public health hazard, and recommended various actions to reduce the chances of human exposure.

And the list continues. In Brooklyn, NY, millions of gallons of oil was discovered that had been underneath the city for decades. In Whiting, IN, more than 16 million gallons of petroleum

leaked into ground water surrounding the Amoco Oil refinery. In Port Everglades, FL, hundreds of thousands of gallons of oil leaked over a period of 50 years, through broken hoses, leaky pipes, and cracked tanks, making its way into the underground water supply.

Basic regulations must be put in place to stop these disastrous leaks from continuing. Senator DASCHLE recently introduced legislation in the U.S. Senate to establish comprehensive above-ground tank standards. Today I am introducing companion legislation in the House that would ensure that: secondary containment systems are put on all new and existing tanks; that specific standards for installation and testing are required; regular inspection is required; appropriate enforcement is required; and clear financial responsibility is prescribed by law.

This is a very modest proposal in terms of regulation—but had any of these measures been in effect in recent years, leaks like the one in Fairfax City, Sioux Falls, Brooklyn, and others would not have occurred.

I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this critical legislation and bring an end to leaking tanks which endanger our environment and public health.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MILLER of Washington, for 60 minutes each day, on June 3 and June 9.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABERCROMBIE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, on May 27.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABERCROMBIE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. STARK.
Mr. PANETTA.
Mr. GUARINI in two instances.
Mr. MORAN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 27, 1992, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3567. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting recommendations for coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities for 1991, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5616(c); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3568. A letter from the Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's 1990 annual report on progress in implementing requirements concerning the Nation's worst hazardous waste sites, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3569. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification that Turkey has transferred United States-origin spare parts for C-130 and T-37 military aircraft to Pakistan without United States Government consent; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3570. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Korea (Transmittal No. 14-92), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3571. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting two entries in the price and availability report for the quarter ending December 31, 1991, dated January 15, 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3572. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1995 resulting from passage of H.R. 3337 and H.R. 2454, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1310(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3573. A letter from the International Boundary and Water Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1991, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3574. A letter from the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, transmitting the annual report of the U.S. Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on House Administration.

3575. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program Act of 1983 (98 Stat. 1675) to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3576. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "New Mexico Public Lands Wilderness Act"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3577. A letter from the President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the status report for the month of April 1992 (the 1988-89 FSLIC Assistance Agreements); jointly, to the Committee on Appropriations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3578. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting calendar year 1993 Medicare physician fee schedule update and fiscal year 1993 Medicare volume performance standards recommendations, and our calendar year 1992 report on monitoring utilization of and access to services for Medicare beneficiaries; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

JOINT RESOLUTION ON DEBT LIMIT PASSED UNDER RULE XLIX

Under clause 1 of Rule XLIX, the following joint resolution was engrossed and deemed passed:

[Submitted May 21, 1992]

H.J. Res. 494. Joint resolution increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of the rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WISE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mrs. MINK, Mr. THORNTON, and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 5259. A bill to authorize payments to units of general local government for fiscal years 1992 and 1993; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. DOWNEY):

H.R. 5260. A bill to extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program, to

revise the trigger provisions contained in the extended unemployment compensation program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. FAWELL (by request):

H.R. 5261. A bill to extend and amend the programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the program for runaway and homeless youth under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; to consolidate authorities for programs for runaway and homeless youth; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JONTZ:

H.R. 5262. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 relating to diversion of water from the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. PICKLE, and Mr. GEREN of Texas):

H.R. 5263. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a demonstration project to determine the cost-effectiveness of certain health-care authorities; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 5264. A bill to regulate aboveground storage tanks used to store regulated substance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 324. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that women's soccer should be a medal sport at the 1996 centennial Olympic games in Atlanta, GA; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of May 21, 1992]

444. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to providing Federal Housing Impact Aid Funds for infrastructure development, construction, and maintenance for military dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

445. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to

the New Jersey Medicare DRG waiver and share uncompensated care payments to New Jersey hospitals; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

446. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the extension of daylight savings time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

447. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

448. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to line item vetoes for the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

449. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Alabama, relative to ratifying the original proposed second amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. MORAN introduced a bill (H.R. 5265) for the relief of Terrill W. Ramsey; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 1495: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 2838: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 3258: Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 3612: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 4399: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4419: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 4954: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MFUME, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. WEISS.

H.J. Res. 411: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. TRAFICANT.